

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

REMARKS

The following remarks are made in response to the Non-Final Office Action mailed February 15, 2006. The claims stand as follows according to that Office Action:

I. Claims 15, 27-30, 50, 54, 55, 67, 68, 70, and 71 stand withdrawn from further consideration;

II. Claims 9, 57, and 58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention;

III. Claims 56 and 57 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,607,056 ("Whiteside");

IV. Claims 1-3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16-19, 21-26, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Des. Pat. No. 297,916 ("Gloyer '916") or U.S. Pat. No. 4,930,633 ("Gloyer '633") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 4,827,114 ("Blachon") and U.S. Pat. No. 6,041,572 ("Gandini") and/or U.S. Pat. No. 5,570,787 ("Danovaro");

V. Claims 4-7, 11, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 1 in rejection IV., and further in view of Official Notice of various teachings;

VI. Claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 1 in rejection IV., and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,177,368 ("Kay");

VII. Claims 32-36, 38-40, 47, 48, 51-53, 56, 57, and 66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Gloyer '916 or Gloyer '633 in view of Gandini and/or Danovaro;

VIII. Claims 37, 41-43, and 59-63 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claims 32 or 56 in rejection VII. , and further in view of Official Notice of various teachings;

Amendment and Response

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Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

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IX. Claims 44-46, 64, and 65 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claims 32 and 56 in rejection VII., and further in view of Kay;

X. Claim 58 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 57 in rejection VII., and further in view Blachon; and

XI. The Examiner's indication that claims 14, 49 (29 is indicated on p. 9 of the Office Action, but it is believed that claim 49 was intended), and 69 stand objectionable as examined, but would be deemed allowable if re-written in independent form, is noted with appreciation.

With this Response, claims 9 and 11 have been amended and claims 72-74 added. Claims 1-74 are presented for consideration and allowance.

35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph, Rejections

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. First, due to an inadvertent, typographical error, claim 9 referenced itself. With this response, claim 9 has been amended to remove the identified error. It should also be noted that claim 11 has been similarly amended to remove an inadvertent, typographical error.

Second, it is believed that claim 9, and not claim 8 as otherwise indicated in the Office Action, is being addressed where it states that "in claim 8 the base panel does not cover a portion of each of the bar code symbols on the package because the bar code symbol is on the rear side of each package and not on the bottom side of the package as shown in Figures 5B and 6B." NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 2. According to that belief, the remarks below are tailored to claim 9.

In order to meet the definiteness standard of §112, a claim must satisfy two requirements: 1) it must set forth what the Applicant regards as the invention and 2) the claims must particularly point out and distinctly define the metes and bounds of the

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subject matter claimed. MPEP §2171. In evaluating the first requirement, the MPEP advises that “a rejection based on the failure to satisfy this [first] requirement is appropriate only where Applicant has stated somewhere other than the application as filed, that the invention is something different than what is defined by the claims.” MPEP §2172(I). As the grounds for rejecting claim 9 rest on FIGS. 5B and 6B of the application, it is believed that the first requirement is not in issue. Therefore, the discussion properly turns to the second requirement.

Definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of: “(A) The content of the particular application disclosure; (B) The teachings of the prior art; and (C) The claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made.” MPEP § 2173.02.

First and foremost, with reference to the application disclosure, page 19, lines 22-30 of the application indicate,

For example, with the product array 22 arrangement and orientation relative to the carrier 24 of FIG. 6B, the bar code symbol 136 for each packaged good article 100a – 100c is located adjacent the base panel 40 of the carrier 24. In this regard, the base panel 40 at least partially obscures each of the bar codes symbol 136 such that during a purchasing transaction, a store clerk will not accidentally scan the bar code symbol 136 associated with an individual one of the packaged good articles 100a – 100c (that might otherwise indicate a product price for a single packaged good article as opposed to the multi-pack package 20).

Id. (emphasis added).

According to that example, the arrangement and orientation shown and described can help prevent accidental scanning of bar code symbol 136 associated with an individual one of the packaged good articles. With reference to that section, one having ordinary skill in the art would understand that the bar code 136 need not abutted directly against the base panel 40, although it could be, in order to be “covered” according to the limitations of claim 9 as amended. See claim 9 (“upon final assembly, the base panel covers at least a portion of

Amendment and Response

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each of the bar code symbols to be obscured"). Thus, there is no incongruity in the use of the term "covered," in claim 9, such that the applicant has particularly pointed out and distinctly defined the subject matter claimed.

According to the clarifications presented above, withdrawal of the rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is respectfully requested.

Claim 57 also stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, according to the following: "Claim 57 is indefinite and confusing. If the multiplicity of packaged good articles has only one outer package with a bottom region, then it is not clear how the product array has a combination of the respective bottom regions." NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 2.

With reference to claim 56, "a product array" is defined by arranging a multiplicity of packaged good articles in a major face-to-major face fashion. The product array defines a top, a bottom, a front, a back, and opposing sides. Claim 57 depends from claim 56, and relates to each of the multiplicity of packaged good articles including an outer package defining major faces, a top region, and a bottom region. In particular, a combination of the respective bottom regions of the multiplicity of packaged good articles defines the bottom of the product array. It would appear that the Office Action has characterized claim 57 as requiring a single outer package (i.e., "if the multiplicity of packaged good articles has only one outer package..."). However, per claim 57, each of the multiplicity of packaged good articles includes an outer package. Thus, it is believed that claim 57 meets the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

According to the clarifications presented above, withdrawal of the rejection of claim 57 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is respectfully requested.

35 U.S.C. §102 Rejections

Claims 56 and 57 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Whiteside. Claim 56 relates to a method of assembling a multiple packaged good

Amendment and Response

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Serial No.: 10/663,608

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Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

article package. The method includes securing adjacent ones of a multiplicity of packaged good articles to one another and extending a handle from a front of the product array to a back of the product array across a top of the product array, wherein the handle is provided apart from the carrier. For at least the reasons described below, Whiteside fails to teach or suggest such limitations.

As a preliminary matter, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand a handle as used in claim 56 to be readily graspable by a person. See, e.g., *Application* at p. 20, ll. 5-6; FIGS. 1, 8B, 10. In the Office Action, the straps 30 of Whiteside are cited as teaching a handle. However, upon further inspection, it can be clarified that the straps 30 of Whiteside are not a handle as required by the limitations of claim 56. In particular, Whiteside expressly teaches that the straps 30 are tightly secured about the package of Whiteside, i.e., the package is tightly "strapped." Indeed, Whiteside expressly indicates that the straps 30 are not to move, as would presumably be required in order for a person to grasp them and use them as a handle. See, e.g., Whiteside at col. 4, ll. 14-18 ("Straps 30 are then wrapped about the package and positioned to rest in two aligned notches 24 of end panels 16 and 18 and tightened to firmly retain containers 26 on the base member 14. Notches 24 prevent the straps 30 from slipping or moving."). The figures of Whiteside are entirely consistent with this reading. In particular, the perspective and side views of the various packages do not show any spaces where a person could readily grasp the straps 30. See, e.g., *Whiteside* at FIGS. 1, 4, 5, 11. Indeed, by indicating that the straps 30 should be tight and closely fitting without any spaces for otherwise grasping the straps 30, Whiteside, in fact, teaches away from the straps 30 acting as a handle.

For at least foregoing reasons, Whiteside does not teach or suggest the limitations of claim 56. Claim 57 depends from claim 56, and as such is believed allowable for at least the reasons presented in association with claim 56. In sum, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 56 and 57, allowance of the claims, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

Claims 1-3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16-19, 21-26, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Gloyer '916 or Gloyer '633 in view of Blachon and Gandini and/or Danovaro. Claim 1 relates to a multiple packaged good article package including a carrier, a multiplicity of packaged good articles, a handle, and a retaining means. The carrier includes a base panel and first and second side panels extending from opposite sides of the base panel. The multiplicity of packaged good articles each include a flexible walled bag defining opposing major faces, a top region, and a bottom region. The multiplicity of packaged good articles are arranged on the carrier in an upright, major face-to-major face fashion so as to define first and second outermost packaged good articles, each having an exposed major face relative to a remainder of the packaged good articles, and an interior packaged good article. Each of the bottom regions contacts the base panel and the first and second side panels extend along a portion of the exposed major face of the first and second outermost packaged good articles, respectively. The handle is provided apart from the carrier and extends across the top regions of the packaged good articles, from the exposed major face of the first outermost packaged good article to the exposed major face of the second outermost packaged good article. The retaining means is for securing the interior packaged good article to the outermost packaged good articles. For at least the reasons described below, the cited references fail to teach or suggest such limitations.

As noted in the Office Action, Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916 do not disclose a handle, flexible packages, or a retaining means as required by the limitations of claim 1. As a preliminary matter, MPEP § 2125 indicates that "[d]rawings and pictures can anticipate claims if they clearly show the structure which is claimed.... The drawings must be evaluated for what they reasonably disclose and suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art." (citations omitted). It is believed that Glöyer '916 does not "clearly show" what is claimed in independent claim 1. Further, because Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916 have similar drawings and are from the same family of patent applications, and because

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

Glöyer '633 provides an explanation of those drawings, one having ordinary skill in the art would interpret Glöyer '916 in view of Glöyer '633. As such, Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916 are treated cumulatively below, with the remarks relating to the figures and remainder of Glöyer '633 applying with equal force to Glöyer '916.

First, with respect to a handle, Glöyer '633 repeatedly stresses that the "surrounding band 15" (referenced in the Office Action as a "retainer") is the "sole means" for holding together the multiple pack and carrying handle of the multiple pack. Glöyer '633 at Abstract; col. 1, ll. 64-66; claim 1; claim 8. Thus, Glöyer '633 specifically teaches away from a handle provided apart from the carrier and extending across the top regions of the packaged good articles and retaining means for securing the interior packaged good article to the outermost packaged good articles as required by the limitations of claim 1. Thus, one having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the handle 3 of Gandini or the handle 4 of Danovaro with Glöyer '633 or Glöyer '916 as otherwise indicated in the Office Action. NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 4.

Second, Glöyer '633 specifically teaches away from securing, and particularly adhesively securing the multiple pack of using the surrounding band 15. Indeed, Glöyer '633 discloses that "when in the final state [the case] is held together by a surrounding band 15, without having to be fixed thereto by bonding or the like..." Glöyer '633 at col. 3, ll. 30-35 (emphasis added). Thus, Glöyer '633 specifically teaches away from use of adhesives, i.e., "bonding or the like." The Office Action cites the band 1 of Gandini (formed from adhesive strips 4, 5) as providing an "adhesive retaining means 1" with the structure of Glöyer '633 or Glöyer '916. However, Glöyer '633 specifically teaches away from use of adhesives, such that one having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the band 1 of Gandini with the multiple package of Gloyer '633.

Indeed, Glöyer '633 specifically cites the advantage that the individual containers 2 of Glöyer '633 "are freely accessible" and "can easily be individually removed and, if desired, can then be reinserted" into the multiple pack, presumably without destroying the surrounding band 15. Glöyer '633 at col. 3, ll. 60-68. Clearly, the removability and

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

reinsertability functionality of Glöyer '633 would be destroyed if the band 1 of Gandini were incorporated into Glöyer '633, i.e., the individual containers 2 would not be "easily removed and reinserted" if the band 1 of Gandini were employed with Glöyer '633. See *also* Glöyer '633 at col. 5, ll. 44-51 ("A special feature of this embodiment of that the central of the three container rows remains accessible from the top even when the pack is closed and individual cans can be removed therefrom or reinserted therein when the pack is closed."). As it is improper to combine references where such combination would defeat the functionality of the reference being modified, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine Glöyer '633 with Gandini as suggested in the Office Action. MPEP § 2143.01.

Third, with respect to the fact that Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916 do not teach or suggest flexible packages, the Office Action cites Blachon as teaching "wrapping a plurality of flexible packages within a carrier...." in order to modify Glöyer '633 or Glöyer '916 accordingly. NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 4 (citing Blachon at FIGS. 6, 13). However, Glöyer '633 specifically relates to multiple packs, which, according to Glöyer '633 are "a plurality of cylindrical containers of the same design and size arranged in at least two longitudinal rows of juxtaposed, standing containers" to form "palletizable, stackable multiple packs." Glöyer '633 at col. 7, ll. 13-16; col. 1, ll. 40-45; see *also id.* at col. 1, ll. 25-31. Blachon describes FIG. 6 as relating bags placed in an envelope 12 made of film 1. Blachon at col. 3, ll. 9-18. Blachon describes FIG. 13 as relating to a soft, clear or translucent film or sheath 31 designed to group individual items 32 around which a wrapping 38 is provided. Blachon at col. 4, ll. 11-13.

One of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine "film envelope" and "soft sheath" bag carriers as described in Blachon with the inherently rugged multiple packs of Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916. In particular, it is believed that the motivation cited in the Office Action ("to secure the containers for transportation") is too broad in this case, and that one of ordinary skill in the art would be taught away from combining soft sheath/film envelopes and bags as described in Blachon with the

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

implicitly rugged multiple packs of Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916 as described in Glöyer '633. Indeed, Glöyer '633 specifically teaches that the multiple pack is defined by a plurality of cylindrical containers of the same design and size, acting as further evidence that Glöyer '633 teaches away from the bags of Blachon.

In sum, for at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed a prima facie case of obviousness is not established. As such, the rejection of claim 1 is respectfully traversed, with withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1, allowance of the claim, and notice to that effect requested. Claims 2-13 and 15-31 depend, in some form, from independent claim 1. Thus, for at least the reasons described in association with claim 1, those claims are also believed to be patentably distinct from the cited references. As such, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16-19, 21-26, and 31, allowance of claims 2-13 and 15-31, and notice to that effect are requested.

The claims depending from claim 1 can also be further distinguished from the cited references. For example, claim 19 can be distinguished from the cited references for reasons similar to those presented below in association with claim 51.

As another example, claim 25 relates, in part, to the retaining means including a tearable tape strip adhered to, and extending between, opposing side panels such that the tape strip extends across at least one of the opposing side regions of each of the packaged good articles. In rejecting claim 25, the Office Action indicates "[w]ith respect to claim 25, the tape strip is tearable." NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 5. It is unclear which reference the Office Action is citing for such teachings. Indeed, it is believed that none of the cited references teach or suggest a tearable tape strip as required by the limitations of claim 25. As such, claim 25 is believed allowable over the cited references for at least such additional reasons.

Claims 4-7, 11, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Official Notice of various teachings. Without acquiescing in the Official Notice taken, as described above claims 4-7, 11, and 20 depend, in some form, from independent claim 1 and as such,

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

those claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons presented above in association with claim 1. Furthermore, the dependent claims can be further distinguished from the cited teachings.

For example, with respect to claim 11, it is indicated that "it is also well known to have different packages within the same carrier to allow a purchaser to have a variety of products." NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 5. However, as referenced above, Glöyer '633 specifically indicates that the multiple pack of Glöyer '633 relates to "a plurality of cylindrical containers of uniform design and size." Glöyer '633 at col. 1, ll. 40-42 (emphasis added). As such, it is respectfully believed that such teaching is not well known in the art of packages such as those described in Glöyer '633 and it is respectfully requested that documentary evidence of such be provided. Further, it is believed that the specific references in Glöyer '633 to uniform containers teach away from the modification proposed in the Office Action. For at least such additional reasons, claim 11 is believed patentably distinct from the cited references.

Claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kay. As described above, claims 8-10 depend, in some form, from independent claim 1. As such, those claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons presented above in association with claim 1. Withdrawal of the rejection, allowance of those claims, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

Claims 32-36, 38-40, 47, 48, 51-53, 56, 57, and 66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Glöyer '916 or Glöyer '633 in view of Gandini and/or Danovaro. Independent claims 32 and 56 can be distinguished from the cited references for reasons similar to those presented in association with independent claim 1. For example, as described above in association with claim 1, one having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify the Glöyer references to combine the handle 3 of Gandini or the handle 4 of Danovaro with Glöyer '633 or Glöyer '916 as otherwise indicated in the Office Action. As another example, Glöyer '633 specifically

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

teaches away from securing, and particularly adhesively securing the multiple pack of using the surrounding band 15. Further, the removability and reinsertability functionality of the Glöyer references would be destroyed if the band 1 of Gandini were incorporated into the Glöyer references, i.e., the individual containers 2 would not be "easily removed and reinserted" if the band 1 of Gandini were employed with Glöyer '633.

In sum, for at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed a prima facie case of obviousness is not established for independent claims 32 and 56. As such, the rejection of claims 32 and 56 is respectfully traversed, with withdrawal of the rejection of claims 32 and 56, allowance of the claims, and notice to that effect requested. Claims 33-48, 50-55 and 57-71 depend, in some form, from independent claims 32 and 56, respectively. Thus, for at least the reasons described in associate with claims 32 and 56, those claims are also believed to be patentably distinct from the cited references. As such, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 32-36, 38-40, 47, 48, 51-53, 56, 57, and 66, allowance of claims 33-48, 50-55 and 57-71, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

The dependent claims can also be further distinguished from the cited references. For example, claim 51 relates to the handle of claim 32 being an elongated strip defining opposing first and second end sections, an exterior of each of which is coated with an adhesive. The elongated strip includes a transparent top film layer, an adhesive layer disposed along a back side of the top film layer, and a transparent liner film layer adhered to the adhesive layer opposite the top film layer, the liner film layer having a length less than a length of the top film layer such that the adhesive layer is exposed at the first and second end sections.

In rejecting claim 51 the Office Action indicates that "it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the handle strip out of transparent material with top film layer and line film layer and the tape strip out of transparent material, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.” NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 7. Regardless of the material selected, no portion of the prior art is cited for any teaching or suggestion of the particular structure of the elongated strip as designated by the limitations of claim 51. As such, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made, as there has been no citing to the teachings of the prior art for the structural limitations of claim 51. For at least such additional reasons, claim 51 is believed allowable over the cited references. It should also be noted that claim 19 is similarly believed allowable for at least such reasons, as referenced above.

Claims 37, 41-43, and 59-63 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claims 32 or 56 above, and further in view of Official Notice of various teachings. Without acquiescing in the Official Notice taken, as described above, claims 37, 41-43, and 59-63 depend, in some form, from independent claims 32 and 56, respectively, and as such, those claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons presented above in association with claims 32 and 56. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 37, 41-43, and 59-63, allowance of those claims, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

Claims 44-46, 64, and 65 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claims 32 and 56 above, and further in view of Kay. As described above, claims 44-46, 64, and 65 depend, in some form, from independent claims 32 and 56, respectively. As such, those claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons presented above in association with claims 32 and 56. Withdrawal of the rejection, allowance of claims 44-46, 64, and 65, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

Claim 58 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over the references applied to claim 57 above, and further in view Blachon. Claim 58 relates, in part, to an outer package of each of the multiplicity of packaged good articles of claim 56 being a flexible bag. Claim 58 depends from claim 56, and as such is believed similarly allowable. Furthermore, there is no motivation cited for the proffered

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE

combination in the Office Action. NFOA 2-15-06 at p. 8. As such, a prima facie case of obviousness is not established. Additionally, it is believed that one of ordinary skill in the art would be taught away from combining the soft sheath/film envelopes and bags as described in Blachon with the rugged multiple packs of Glöyer '633 and Glöyer '916, which are defined by uniform cylindrical containers as described in Glöyer '633. As such, withdrawal of the rejection of claim 58, allowance of that claim, and notice to that effect are respectfully requested.

Claims Deemed Objectionable, but Allowable if Rewritten in Independent Form

Claims 14, 49 (29 is indicated on p. 9 of the Office Action, but it is believed that claim 49 was intended), and 69 stand objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but have been deemed allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. New claims 72, 73, and 74 correspond to claims 14, 49, and 69, respectively, each rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of their respective base and intervening claims.

As such, it is believed that claims 72, 73, and 74 are in a presently allowable form. Allowance of claims 72-74 and notice to that effect in accordance with the Examiner's indication of allowability are respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-13, 15-48, 50-68, and 70-74 are in form for allowance and are not taught or suggested by the cited references. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-13, 15-48, 50-68, and 70-74 are respectfully requested.

Applicants hereby authorize the Commissioner for Patents to charge Deposit Account No. 50-0471 in the amount of \$600.00 to cover the fees as set forth under 37 C.F.R. 1.16(h)(i).

Amendment and Response

Applicant: Prima S. Chambers et al.

Serial No.: 10/663,608

Filed: September 16, 2003

Docket No.: G180.149.101 / 6302US

Title: MULTIPLE PACKAGED GOOD ARTICLE PACKAGE



The Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's representative at the below-listed telephone numbers to facilitate prosecution of this application.

Any inquiry regarding this Response should be directed to either John A. O'Toole at Telephone No. (763) 764-2422, Facsimile No. (763) 764-2268 or Timothy A. Czaja at Telephone No. (612) 573-2004, Facsimile No. (612) 573-2005. In addition, all correspondence should continue to be directed to the following address:

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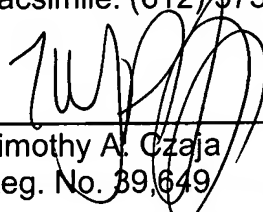
Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8:

The undersigned hereby certifies that this paper or papers, as described herein, are being deposited in the United States Postal Service, as first class mail, in an envelope address to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on this 15th day of May, 2006.

By: 

Name: Timothy A. Czaja